NEW YORK HERALD THEOLOGY, JANUARY 22 1867.

The Gold Bill Passed in the House.

Discussion on the Reconstruction Bill of Thad Stevens.

åc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867.

The Gold Bill.
The bill to provide for the sales of gold by the Tree passed the Heuse to-day. It requires a notice of six days in one paper in New York and Washington, and that scaled proposals shall be received and the award de in all cases to the highest bidder.

After the morning hour bad expired in the Senate Mr. he Whole, and it was read at length, when amendments were made in many items. Among others are some on rines, spirituous liquora, &c., on cigars, embroideries, arpets, iron in different shapes, nickel from fifteen to birty cents per pound, sugar of lead from ten to fifteen enths of one percent per pound, and many others, which were for the benefit of the manufacturing

wish their wishes just now.

Auother Financial Measure.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, has prepared a resolution, which he intends to offer in the House as soon as he can obtain the floor, authorizing the issue of \$50,000,000 in notes at a rate of interest of five per cent to take the place of the compound interest notes. The resolution has been sittings, but the members were unable to agree to it.

Proposed Investigation into the Affairs of the

Treasury Department.

The following are the features of the bill introduced by Representative Garfield to-day:—

The following are the features of the bill introduced by Representative Garfield to-day:—

To provide for the appointment of three citizens, not holding any federal office, with full power to examine all books, letters, papers, vaults and deposits in the Treasury and Sub-Treasury; they are to report to Congress in reference to the receipt and disbursement of the public meney; second, the actual amount of money in the Treasury, specifying the amount of coin, United States notes and national bank notes; third, the amount of public money deposited with designated depositaries, and the mode of managing the same; fourth, the amount and description of bonds deposited in the Treasury by national banks to secure their circulation; fifth, the manner of paying interest on bonds and sateguards against duplication and counterfeiting of coupons; sixth, the sale of gold, purchase and sale of bonds and other securities of the United States, amounts and rates of purchase, and sale amounts of commissions paid and to whom paid; seventh, the engaring, printing and issuing of national bank notes, United States bonds, legal tender notes and fractional currency; eighth, the redemption and cancellation of all United States paper representing value; ninth, the manner of keeping accounts, auditing claims and issuing warrants for payment of money from the Treasury; tenth, any other suggestion or recommendation affecting the efficiency and security of transactions in the Treasury for the suggestion or recommendation affecting the efficiency and security of transactions in the Treasury; tenth, any other suggestion or recommendation affecting the efficiency and security of transactions in the Treasury; tenth, any other suggestion or recommendation affecting the efficiency and security of transactions in the Treasury; tenth, any other suggestion or recommendation affecting the efficiency and security of transactions in the Treasury; tenth, any other suggestion or recommendation affecting the efficiency and security of transactions in the Tr

Committee of Ways and Means.
Reception at the White House.

day reception this afterboon which was attended by cers with their ladies.

Personal.

Major Generals Daniel E. Sickles and Q. A. Gilmore are this city. The former is here on business of an offiser, which cannot as yet be divulged with propriety, but will be given to the public in a few days. We may say, however, that it has some connection with the post which he has just left. General Gilmore has ordered by the Adjutant General to report to a

It is currently reported here, and is probably true, that on be married to a widow lady well known in the higher circles of Washington society.

rington, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now our Minister to Switzerland, is at present in Paris making preparations for her marriage, which is shortly to take place. Her flance is an Italian count, and rumor gives him a large share of this world's riches.

We have the highest authority for stating that the mor in circulation here to-day to the effect that Adjutant General Thomas has been placed upon the retired liet, and General Townsend named as his successor, is untrue and incorrect. It is true that such change was recommended, but the President pointedly refused to countenance it, saying that "General Is able to do his duty, and I cannot consent to his retire-ment while he continues so."

Rencontre at Willard's Hotel.

Rencontre at Willard's Hotel.

A personal rencontre took place this morning in Willard's hotel between E. D. Holbrook, delegate from Haho, and a Mr. Cummings. From the statements of those who witnessed the afair it appears that Mr. Cummings has been using every endeavor to defeat the efforts of Mr. Holbrook to have certain appointments made for his territory. Happening to meet this morning the conversation turned upon the late appointment of John M. Murphy as Governor of Haho. of John M. Murphy as Governor of Idaho. A gentleman asked Mr. Cummings If the statements made one or two radical papers were true, charging that Mr. Murphy had been indicted for malfeasance in office, and that the county safe was robbed while in his pos-Mr. Murphy's bed. Mr. Cummings said that the charges were true. Mr. Holbrook then asked Mr. Cummings how he knew them to be true, when he had never been in the Territory. Mr. Cummings replied that he knew as much of the matter as Mr. Holbrook did. The latter then saked Mr. Cummings. "Do you think I would re-commend the President to appoint thieves to office?" and on receiving a provoking reply Mr. Holbrook struck him with his hand. Mr. Cummings defended himself, and a few blows were struck, when the affair was ter-

minated by the interference of friends.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The President sent to the Senate to-day for confirmation nearly one hundred nominations of Assessors and

Cellectors of Internal Revenue.

Treasury Clerks to be Discharged.
In consequence of Congress striking out of the Deficiency bill the clause appropriating \$50,000 for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department the Secretary will be compelled to discharge fifty-five clerks on or before the 15th of February next. The Secretary regrets very much throwing disabled soldiers and others out of employment during the present inclement season, and especially in view of the fact that there is plenty of work for them.

Preparations for the

Preparations for the Trial of Surratt.
John M. Lloyd and David Reid have been before the trans Jury in the case of John H. Surratt, who is now on his way to this country and is shortly expected to the Surratt Tavern, at Surrattsville, where Booth and Haroid stopped. Mr. Reid on the conspiracy trial testi-sed that he saw young Surratt in this city on the movn-lag of the 14th April preceding the night when the fatal

The Colorado and Nebraska Bills The friends of Colorado expect a veto of the bill ad-nitting that State into the Union. It is probable that ka will share the same fate. The bills are alike ex-

Nebraska will share the same fate. The bills are alike excepting that in Colorado the Governor elect of the State is to call together the Legislature elected under the constitution within sixty days, to act on the condition of admission, and in Nebruska the Territoral Governor calls the State Legislature together for a similar purpose within thirty days. It is the general impression that both bills will be passed over the suttlepated veto.

The Camp Beaughan & Snaphrary.

The President to-day in reply to a resolution of the House of G. St. Leger Greenfel, together with the proceedings of the military commission sitting at Cacinnati in 1800, which convicted him of computacy, in violation of the laws of war, to release the rabel prisoners of war confined by authority of the United State at Camp Pougias, near Chicago, Illinoir, and sentenced him to be hong. The documents show that the President of the nte show that the President of the United States approved of the proceedings and Sadings. The following was adopted :- On all wines imported

but in consideration of the recommendation of the membets of the cour and the successful progress of the government in suppressing the rebedium, and in accordance with the suggestion of the Ledge Advocate General, he commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life at hard labor at the Dry Tortugas, or such other place as the Secretary of War might designate. The Dry Tor-togas was designated by the Secretary. The Burning of the Jall in South Carolina.

The Burning of the Jall in South Carellina. The inquisition into the burning of the jall at Kingstree, S. C., have rendered their verdick. They find that the twenty-two colored persons destroyed came to their deaths by tise burning of the jail, but they were unable to decide whether the burning was accidental or otherwise. They believe, however, that if the jailor had been in his place with his keys when the alarm was given three of the women could have been saved, and for this neglect of duty the Sheriff and jailor are consurable. Lieutenant Ross, commanding the garrisen at Kingstree, acting under instructions from General R. K. Scott, of the Freedmen's Bureau, lyesterday arrested Sheriff Matthews, James F. Barrantan and J. S. Beck, and sent them on to Charleston.

The Reconstruction Question in North Care-

lina.

Five thousand citizens of Western North Carolina have petitioned the House of Representatives through Speaker Colfax asking the formation of a new State in that re-

gion, or the reconstruction of North Carolina on a loya basis. The petition was referred to the Committee or Reconstruction.

The Wincocki at Havana.

Official despatches have been received at the Navy
Department from Commander G. H. Cooper, commanding the United States steamer Wincocki, from Havana,
Cuba, dated the 10th inst., reporting his arrival with the
vessel under his command at that place.

Envelopes Made from Greenbacks.

The Treature Department is now using envelopes

The Treasury Department is now using envelopes which are made out of old greenbacks, and which are very strong and serviceable. Until lately all Treasury notes which were worn out or in any way rendered unfit for use, were counted and burned; but now they are converted into envelopes for the use of the Department, and the Secretary expects that the experiment will res

very favorably.

The Paris Exhibition.

The Secretary of State to-day sent to the Senate reports showing the progress of the collection of products for the Paris Exposition, and enclosing a letter from J. C. Derby asking for additional appropriations amount-ing to \$100,000 for increased steam power freights from unsold, for laborers and office hire, for models of farm school and laborers' houses. He also says an additional Exposition, and that the entire sum will approximate

Exposition, and that the entire sum will approximate the original estimate of General Beckwith, \$300,000.

United States Supreme Court.

Marshall Brown and Jessie B. Howe, plaintiffs in error, vs John Wiley and Emily F. Wiley, in error, to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court in this case, dismissing the appeal for want of jurisdiction, the cause having been certified from the Supreme Court of the District to the Orphans' Court. This settles the matter in favor of Mrs. Wiley, giving her a large estate.

James G. Burrows, plaintiff in error, va Granville S. Kindred, in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinoia.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court in this case, reversing the judgment of the court below, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion.

The Missiesippi and Missouri Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, va Patrick W. Rook, et al., in error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.—Mr. Justice Miler delivered the opinion of the court in this case, dismissing the writer of error for want of jurisdiction.

Jose Mari Aloso, claimant and appeliant, vs. The United States. Chief Justice Chase announced the oder of the court dismissing the appeal in this case for want of jurisdiction.

No. 107.—Sparow et al. vs. Strong et al.—Ejectment

tates. Chief Justice Unasses in this case re-ourt dismissing the appeal in this case re-arrisdiction.

No. 107.—Sparrow et al. vs. Strong et al.— argument concluded.

No. 110.—Harlan et al. vs. steamship Ne-No. 110.—Harlan et al. vs. steam

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Semion. SENATE

quality on account of race or color in the South; against

quanty on account of race or color in the south; against
the curtailment of the currency; for the abrogation of
the five per cent tax on photographs; for the extension
of the law of copyright to trade marks.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported the House joint resolution to transfer
to the Asylum for Disabled Soldiers at Point Lookout
such property of the United States now at that place as
may be of use to the asylum. The joint resolution was
passed.

to the Asylum for Disabled Soldiers at Point Lookout such property of the United States now at that place as may be of use to the asylum. The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the same committee, 'reported the House bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sallors' Orphan Home," with amendments, striking out the names of U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, D. G. Farragut, John L. Dahlgren, O. O. Howard, Lorensor Thomas, A. B. Eaton, A. D. Gillete, Charles D. Hall and James C. Carlisle from the Board of Trustees, and inserting those of D. K. Hunter, John H. Semmes, F. A. Dick, W. B. Woodward, Byron Sunderland and J. W. Alvord, whe, with Henry D. Cooke, are to constitute the new board.

**A Mr. Brown, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the State of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean, and to facilitate the early construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad," which provides that the company aball also have the right to construct a branch from a point on the main line to the Southern boundary of the United States in the direction of the waters of the Gulf of California, and whenover the proper authorities of Mexico, this company is empowered to accept such concession and hold the same as part of its franchise and corporate property. The bill further provides the manner for the issue of funds, &c.; and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treble the amount of bonds herotofore authorized for eight hundred and fifty miles of the most mountainous portions between one hundred and six and one hundred and sixteen degrees, and also authorizes the company to consolidate with any railroad company whose line shall connect or intersect with their route. The bill was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Hendreson, (rep.) of Mexico and company by the government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Sta

the State of California, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in and State.

IME MINOPOLITAN PIRE AND MARISH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Fire and Marine Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.

THE MESSACRE AT FORE PER LEARNY.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into and report the facts connected with the late messacre at Fort Phil Kearny, and what further legislation is necessary to protect settlers from Indian depredations, &c.

THE RESOLUTION OF MR. MOTLEY.

Mr. SUMMER, (rep.) of Mass., called up the resolution offered by him a few days since calling upon the President of the United States for any correspondence that may have been had with Mr. Motley respecting his resignation as Minister to Vienna. The resolution was agreed to.

TO, PENSIDERT OF ILLEGAL VOTING IN THE DISTRICT OF COMr. MORFILL called up the bill introduced by him r
few days since to prevent and punish tilegal voting in
the District of Columbia. It provides for the appointment by the Supreme Court of the District of fivudges of election, and prescribes the penalty of a finand imprisonment for illegal voting. The bill was passed

and imprisonment for illegal voting. The bill was passed at one o'clock.

Mr. Personne, (rep.) of Me., moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the Tariff bill.

Mr. Polane, (rep.) of Ve., said he had no objection to postponing the Bankrupt bill if it could be understood that it would be preceeded with when the Tariff bill was disposed of.

that it would be proceeded with when the Tariff bill was disposed of.

INPLAN AFFAIRS.

Ar. Wars, (rep.) of Oho, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all reports written or printed, in his possession regarding the investigation into the condition of Indian affairs, are described in 1865.

Ar. Nexurra, (dom.) of Oregon, said the report had not yet been completed. It would be made to Congress, and set to the Secretary. The resolution was ordered to life upon the table for the present.

The tariff bill was then taken up and road. It makes one hundred and nine praised pages. As the reading progressed several amendments, most of them verbal, were adopted. Vermuth was inserted in the first action so as to include at among cordials, liquous and bitters, upon which a duty of \$2 50 per gallon shall be imposed. In the paragraph on wince of all kinds, irrespective of value, cost of cash included, &c., fifty cents per gallon in wince in the world. Were stricken out and the world "imported in cashs" imported.

The fellowing was adopted:—On all wince imported

in bottles not otherwise herein provided for, \$2 per dozen on bottles of less than a pint each; \$3 per dozen on bottles of more than a pint.

An amendment was adopted repealing the act of 1799, allowing a drawback upon wines.

on bottles of less than a pint each; \$3 per dozen on bottles of more than a pint.

An amendment was adopted repealing the act of 1709, allowing a drawback upon winea.

The words "on pain of forfeithre" were added after the words "and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of any quantity less than 3,000 in a single case." The duty on flax packed and known as "dressed line" was changed from \$20 to \$30 per ton. The words "on sik plush for the manufacture of hats 35 per cent ad valorem" were inserted. The ad valorem duty on linen threads yarns, lines, skeins, hc., was changed from 30 to 35 per cent.

A provise was adopted in the section in relation to iron that no iron excent railroad iron and scrap shall vay a duty of less than 25 per cent ad valorem. The duty on nickel was changed from 15 per cent ad valorem, as printed in the bill, to 30 cents per h.; on acetate of lead from 10 to 15 cents per h.; on acream of tartar from 7 to 19 cents; on bromite from 40 to 75 cents per h.; on bromide of polassium from 65 cents per h.; on bromide of polassium from 65 cents per h.; on corrosive sublimate, cyanide of mercury, red oxide of mercury, red precipitate and other saits and preparations of mercury not otherwise provided for, from 20 per cent ad valorem to 15 cents per h.; muriase of lime and citrate of lime, from 20 per cent ad valorem to 15 cents per h. on muriate and 3 cents per h. on citrate; on oil of ergot from 55 to \$1 per h.

A provise was adopted that upon all medichal compounds of which distilled spirits are a component part the duty upon such distilled spirits are a component part the duty on prindstones, finished, was changed from 100 neutilding or monumental stone, finished, from 35 per cent ad valorem to \$2 per ton of thirteen cubic feet. On imported books and printed matter, from 36 cents per pound to 36 per cent ad valorem. On building or monumental stone, finished, from 35 per cent ad valorem to \$2 per ton of thirteen cubic feet. On imported books and printed matter, from 36 cents per pound to

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867.

Mr. Baker, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a joint resolution were left without civil governments on the overthrow of the rebellion, and that the pretended governments since set up therein through the military interference of the President of the United States, are de facto governments

set up therein through the military interference of the President of the United States, are de facto governments of military origin without civil foundation, are not valid States, and can only become such, if at all, by being so recognized and declared by Congress in due form of iaw. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE POWER OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. BROWWELL, (rep.) of Ill., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring the power of amending the constitution. It resolves, after a long preamble, that in ratifying amendments to the constitution, as well those now nending as those which may be reafter be pronosed by Congress, the States not represented in Congress shall not be entitled to any vote, and shall be incarable either of accepting or rejecting any such amendment; "and that when any amendment to the constitution is proposed by Congress it shall be adopted by two-thirds of the States recognized by Congress as lawfully entitled to vote on it."

Mr. Le Blodd, (dem.) of Ohio, moved that leave be not given for the introduction of the resolution, and called for the yeas and nays.

The question, "Shall leave be given for the introduction of the resolution was introduced and was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction

THE CANCELING OF LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Mr. Hill, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a joint resolution suspending the retirement or cancellation of legal tender notes for two years, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

under the constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. Le Brow called for the reading of the bill. The bill was read.

It provides that all cases of writs of error from and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States wherein is drawn in question the validity of any statute or other authority of ine United States, or the construction of any clause of the constitution, or the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of repurancy to the constitution or laws of the United States, the hearing shall only be had before a full beach of the judges of such court, and no judgment shall be rendered or decision given against the validity of any statute or any authority exercised by the United States unless with the concurrence of all the judges of such court.

Mr. Le Brown objected to the introduction of the bill. The State of Missouri being called for bills, Mr. Benjamin introduced Mr. Williams bill.

Mr. Le Brown objected to the bill being introduced. The question being taken by yeas and mays, the vote resulted yeas 107, mays 39. The bill was therefore introduced and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. THE GOLD BHIL.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Ways and Means, saked leave to report the bill to provide for the sale of gold, for the purpose of putting it on its passage.

Mr. Willows, (rep.) of Iowa, objected.

Mr. MORRILL moved to suspend the rule for the purpose of enabling him to report the bill.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., suggested that the bill should be printed and postponed till to-morrow.

The Tules were suspended by yeas 118, nays 38. So, two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the rules were suspended and the bill reported and read twice.

Mr. Morrill, briefly explained the object of the bill, declaring that such a measure was called for by the sentiments of the country.

Mr. Drillow, (rep.) of Ohlo, moved to amend the bill by rusking the notice not less than six days.

timents of the country.

Mr. Delano, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to amend the bill by making the notice not less than six days.

Mr. Morrill assented to the amendment and the bill was so modified.

Mr. Ingersoll, (rep.) of Ill., inquired whether the payment for the gold would be received in national currency, or whether it required payment in legal tender notes:

rency, or whether it required payment in legal tender notes.

Mr. Morrill replied that the bill made no distinction in that respect.

After some further discussion the bill was passed. On motion of Mr. Garrillo, (rep.) of Ohio, the title was amended so as to make it read, "A bill to require the sale of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury." The following is the text of the bill:—

Be it enacted, fee, that after the passage of this act whenever any sale shall be made of coin from the Treasury of the United States, public notice of not less than six days shall be given by advertisement in one daily newspape; in each of the clittle of Washington and New York, designating the amount to be offered, inviting proposals for any part thereof, naming the place and the hour up to which such assaled proposals will be received, the terms of payment, and when and where such proposals shall be opened. Such proposals shall be opened. Such proposals shall be opened. Such proposals shall be opened when the proposal in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend at the time designated in the notice; and no proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the Treasury of the United States of fire per centum of the amount of coin bid for in such proposal, which shall be received as part pay for the coin bid for when the proposal is accepted, or refunded to the party making the same when not accepted; and payments may be received for coin thus disposed of incompound interest notes, with the interest accrued thereon any part of such proposals, provided, that some but the highest bid shall be accepted and in case of different bids at the same rate, said bids shall be accepted only previous.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., reported a resolution requiring Mr. Thomas, who is contesting the seat of Mr. Arnell, as Representative from the Sixth Congressional district of Tennesses, to serve upon Mr. Arnell, within six days, a particular statement of the ground of such contest. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., introduced a bill for the publication of the laws in the States recently in rebellion. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Storks, (rep.) of Tenn., introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river, It was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canala.

Canala.

MICRIGAN CITY HARBOR COMPANY.

The Spraker introduced a bill in relation to the Michigan City Harbor Company. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Ward, (rep.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer the following:

subject, but he thought it was a matter for the next House, and not this.

House, and not this.

The Sparker remarked that that was a question for the House itself to determine.

Mr. Ward, of N. Y., was proceeding to say that he had introduced the resolution at the instance of prominent Union men in Maryland, when

Mr. Pinck, (dem.) of Ohio, rose and objected to debate.

Mr. Ward, of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules that he might offer the resolution.

The rules were suspended by a vote of 108 year to 37 nays, and the resolution came before the House for action.

Resolution, stating that prominent men in Maryland deemed it the only renedy for the wrongs inflicted upon them. They believed that the Executive of Maryland, in imitation of a higher example, had been guity of apostacy to his party and to the principles on which he had been elected, in handing them over, bound hand and foot, to the men who were distranchised by the State constitution on account of their having been engaged in rebellion against the United States.

Mr. Dawzs suggested, first, that the invertigation contemplated opened too wide a field of inquiry, and that the Committee on Elections could not prosecute that inquiry fully, owing to the amount of other work which it had to perform; and second, that it would be labor lost, as the same investigation would have to be made by the Committee on Elections of the next Congress. He thought the resolution should simply be referred to the committee for its action.

Mr. Wann said there was a suggestion in the presamble that the Fresident of the United States had interfered without a demand for his interference being made by the Governor of Maryland, and he thought at least that the subject should be examined by some committee. Ha had a delicacy in asking for a select committee, for he knew the reluciance which the House felt to appointing so many select committees, especially so into in the session. He should have asked the reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee, but he tune that the committee was burdened with important matter and had more business than it could attend to during the session. He had offered a resolution at the suggestion of the prominent man of Maryland, who found themselves now, by the treachery of the Executive of thai State, aded, as they claimed, by the Fresident of the United States, handed over to the power of those men who had been warring against the government. They had gone to the Legislature of Maryland, and asked for an investigation, had been selling freedmen into slavery in definee of the core of Maryland was against

sdopted by a vote of 103 years to 35 mays.

THE ARRY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HUNRARD, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to amend the act to extend section four of the Army Appropriation bill of 1886. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hunrard Pennsylvania avenue. It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE DEFINITY REPROSE SUFFAIRE BILL.

Mr. NOSLL, (rep.) of Mc, introduced a bill to amend the Negro Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia by abolishing all disfranchisement on account of sex. He moved its reference to a select committee, alleging that the District Committee was not a friend to the proposition. The House, however, referred t to the Committee on the District.

Mr. Ursox, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to provide for supplying the State library of each State with one copy of each volume of the reports of decisions of the Supreme Court, hereafter, annually as published. It was referred to the Committee on Printing.

PREEMITION AND SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY IN GREAT SALT

Mr. Druggs, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to authorize the preemption and sale of town property in Great Salt Lake City. Utah. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to amend the act further to prevent amuggling. Referred to the Committee on Commence.

Committee on Commerce.

PERS OF ROUNTY AND PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill to fix and establish the tees and charges of agents and attorneys for collecting claims for pay, bounties and pensions. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CAPTURE OF JEFF DATE.

Mr. CORR, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, a bill to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of Jefferson Davis, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

IHE HIGHLY (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill to legalize an act of the California Legislature, and to grant the right to cut tumber from lands within the county of Almens, in California. Referred to the 'Judiciary Committee,

an act of the California Registative, and to grant the right to cut timber from lands within the county of Alpina, in California. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, "Service of the Judiciary Committee, "Service of California Referred to the Judiciary Committee, "Service of Washington Territory and Oregon for property destroyed by Indians in 1886 and 1856. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Constructions of a Rallicola And Theraparit Line From this Gells of Maxico to the Pacific Occas. Mr. Goodwin, of Arizona Territory, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Occas. It was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Realized. Mixionals, ETC.

Mr. Goodwin presented membrials of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, as follows:—For aid to the Southern Pacific Resirona, is follows:—For aid to the Southern of Resironal For two quarier sections of land to the town of Prescott; for the repeal of the act giving to the State of Nevada that portion of Arizona Territory lying west of the thirty-seventh degree of west longitude; for the establishment of new mall routes; for an amendment of the organic act so as to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the peace.

Mr. Manuscott, capture of Washington to the Poor of the District of Columbia through Major General Howard.

Mr. Houseout consecuted in the distribution.

Mr. Incarsont cancented so to modify it.

Mr. Radden and the the would object unless there was an understanding, but

Mr. Michael Columbia through Maj

The Straum presented Excutive communications as follows:—
From the President of the United States, transmitting the report of the Secretary of War, with accompanying speers, in reference to the case of Celonel George St. Legar Greenfel. Laid on the table.

Also communicating the report from the Secretary of the Interior in reference to cierts of the Federal Sourts and marshals of the United States for the district of North Carelina. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.
From the Secretary of War, stating that all the information in his department relative to the New Oriennariot of July last had been sent by him to the President for transmission to Congress. Laid on the table.
Also transmitting a statement by the Chief of Ordensoce as to arms manufactured and repaired, and the expenditures made at the Springfield Armory during the year 1868. Laid on the table.

From the Commissioner of Public Buildings relative to the commissioner of Public Buildings.
Laws of Utah and Arisona Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

history, to fill two unoccuried partiels in the chamber of

and by Mr. Higby in support of the bill. The establishing State governments in the South and the latter denounced it. Mr. Higby also spoke against the reference of the bill to the Reconstruction Committee. The House at half-past four o'clock took a reconstruction committee. The House at half-past four o'clock took a reconstruction.

Mr. Van Horn, (rep.) of N. Y., occupied the chair.
Mr. TRIMELE, (dem.) of Ky., addressed the House in
opposition to the bill. He claimed that the last constitutional amendment had been rejected. It had been

and he had failed to find in either the first thing that promised peace, conciliation and harmony. He looked anxiously for peace and permament conciliation, therefore Congress should be careful not to pass laws that could only irritate the people of the South and perpetuate the hostility between the sections. He was not deficient in sympathy for the colored men, but he knew that under the circumstances such a state of things was in a measure to be expected. Something to bring about a better feeling between the North and the South was what was wanted, and at the same time a better feeling between the Southern men and the freedmen. He could not see in either the bill or the ameadment anything of the kind. The result of the passage of the bill would disfranchise a large proportion of the white men of the South, while it would enfranchise the colored man. Would the passage of such a law be calculated to create better feeling between the white and the colored people, or between the North and the South? If the republican party in the State of New York had laid down such a programme at the late election he had no doubt it would where he defeated.

State of New York had laid down such a programme at the late election he had no doubt it would have been defeated.

Mr. Raddord, (dem.) of N. Y., inquired whether his colleague was in favor of admitting to representation in Concress a Southern State which would ratify the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Dodge replied that he was unhesitatingly in favor of it, provided loyal representatives were sent to Congress. He then resumed and elaborated on his argument that this bill, instead of being calculated to restore peace and conciliation was calculated to embitter the feelings between the sections, to keep up the irritation, and to postpone the settlement of the question. Referring to the proposed impeachment of the Fresident, he deprecated it as being unfortunate in a political point of view, but vastly more unfortunate in paralyzing the industrial and business interests of the country. He mentioned the instance of a charitable institution in New York which had voted to invest its surplus capital in United States securities, but that the vote had been reconsidered on account of the impeachment proposition in the bill, and the Fresident of the society was directed to deposit the amount in the New York Life and Trust Fund. So it was in all branches of business. He hoped that neither the bill of Mr. Stevens nor the amendment of Mr. Ashley would puss the House.

Mr. Hiss, (dem.) of Ky., took the floor next and made an argument against the bill. He declared himself opposed to giving any substantial cause for revolution or resistance. His opinion was that there never had been a State out of the Union, and that none but States rould govern or be governed by the Congress of the Union.

Mr. Scoveria, (rep.) of Pa., asked how it would have been if the confederation had succeeded. Would the rebel States be still States in the Union under the consistiution, while they were running their own government?

capacity, and they certainly could not be degraded from their positions in the Union. His own programme was that they should be united; that reconstruction should take the place of persecution. It was not to be expected that the people of the South would humbly get on their knees and say, "You radicals are right and we will sustain all your measures in the past and all your measures in the future." That was what was meant by loyalty. A devotion to and a determination to perpetuate Radical power. The word "loyalty" should not be used in this country. It should be obsolete, except so far as it related to a faithful observance of the constitution. This bill made the white men of the South the enemies of the government, and only to secure the friendship of negroes, felons and miserable Freedmen's Bureau Civil Rights bill political adventurers, who are flooding the Southern States the done in the name of liberty. As Madame Roland and when she was led to the guillotine during the French revolution, "O, Liberty, how many horrors are perpetrated in your name!" It was impossible that the country should much longer tolerate in power a party guilty of so many structites, enormities and usurpations as the republican party was guilty of.

The House adjourned at ten o'clock.

ARMY BULLETIN.

By order of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier General W. Neide, Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth regiment, Vetaran Reserve corps, is mustered out and discharged the nervice of the United States, to date January 10, 1867, on account of his services being no longer required.

Second Lieutenant P. E. Murphy, Third regiment, Vetaran Reserve corps, is mustered out and discharged the services of the United States.

Assumed To DUTT.

Brevet Major General William H. Carlin, major Thirty-fourth United States infantry, is assigned to duty as Assustant Commissioner of the Bursau of Refugees, Preedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Tennessee.

GRIFFILL SHEELAN'S DEPARTMENT.
Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, commanding the
Military Division of the Missouri, has made the following
assignment of officers in his command:—Department of
the Arkansa, to be commanded by Brevet Major General E. C. C. Ord—headquarters at Fort Smith, Arkansas,
Department of the Missouri, to be commanded by Major
General Winfield E. Hancock—headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Eannes. Department of the Fratta, to be
commanded by Brevet Major General P. S. George Cook—headquarters at Omshap Hebrauka. Department of Daheadquarters at Omshap Hebrauka.
The following named officers are announced as the staff
of the Lieutenant General;—Coloned W. A. Nichola, Adjutant General; Captain R. M. Sawyer, Twenty-fifth inhastry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant
Colonel J. M. Daylon, Military Secretary; Lieutenant
Colonel J. O. McCopy, Aid-de-Camp; Lieutenant Colonel
J. C. Audenroid, Aid-de-Camp; Colonel R. B. Marcy, Inspector General; Colonel J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster; Major T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary; Major
Elmer Otis, Special Inspector of Cavairy.

MAVY BULLETIN.

Housel, Edward Wooding W. J. Moore, from the G

CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERACO.

The Fenian Trials at Toronto—G. J. 'Mather Acquitted, and The mass Cooney Sentenced to to be Hanged on March S.

The Fenian trials were resumed to-day. G. J. Mather was phond in the dock, and was granted an American 1935. Jabai Early, the ex-rebel General, was served with a summons as juror, but failed to appear. Testimony showing that the prisoner was an Englishman and a Protestant was given. The jury acquitted him without leaving the box.

Thomas Cooney was then arraigned. The evidence showed that he was at Ridgeway armed, but rebutting testimony was to the effect that the Fenians had forced him to accompany them. He was found guitty. Sentence of death by hanging on the 8th of March was then passed upon him.

In passing sentence the Judge forgot to say "May the Lord have mercy on your soul," and the prisoner observing it said, "That is how justice is deat in Canada." Great excitement exists in regard to the election of a Mayor. The Council has been in session all day. On a party vote they stand equal.

Parliament Further Provegued Until Pebru-

Parliament Further Proregued Until Pebruary 27, &c.
OTAWA, C. E., Jan. 21, 1867.
The Gazette publishes a proclamation further proreguing Parliament until the 27th day of February. It is not then to meet for business.
Sir Narcises Belieau is here, Messrs, Campbell and McGee and other members are expected. There will be a meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow.

Discount on American invoices for the ensuing week has been declared at twenty-ax per cent.
The deer are more plentiful this season than for several years past and sporting is lively.

Ahe British brig Galatea, McLaue, from Boston 14th, for a John, off Damariscotta Island 14th, cut away the remast to prevent going ashore, and lost a part of the animast. She was towed into Portland to-day by the hooner Frank Barker.

THE STEAMER RRAZULIAN AT ST. JOHN'S.

St. Jour's, N. F., Jan 21, 1867.

The steamer Brazilian. from Norfolk, Va., for Liverpool, put in here Sunday short of coals. She will sail on Friday. STATEN ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

STATEN ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

A MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Dempsey held an inquest yesterday at Quarantine on the body of John Dowdell, a native of Ireland, aged thirty-four years, who has been missing since the lat inst. It appears that the deceased lived in New York and was paving a visit at New Year's to his friends, who reside at Tompkinsville, and on parting with them at the ferry turned into the water closet, when, it is supposed, he fell through and got drowned, the body being found convenient to the place. The jury, finding no marks of violence on his person, returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased was known to be a temperate and industrious person; he leaves a wife and three helpless children to mourn his untimely fate. The ferry company should cause a better protection against loss of life than is now afforded, as the water closets at each landing are at present nothing less than man traps for the unwary.

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